

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1883

We republish in another part of the paper an article which contains a copy of the Treasury Commissioner's report on the alleged sugar frauds in the American Register, a Washington journal. This is but one of many friendly references to these islands and to the Reciprocity Treaty. The fact is, the enemies of the Treaty have taken so much pains to bring Hawaiian affairs to the front in public discussion that they have aroused a somewhat general attention to us and to our affairs. They have thus led to genuine expressions of American feeling towards us and will find that feeling to be not at all friendly to their designs. The more public attention in the United States is aroused about us, the more hopeless their cause will be found to be. In the end we shall have to thank them for an unintended benefit. These islands are small, their people but a handful and the millions of America form a busy crowd and for the most part they forget all about us. We have of late, however, been well and rather expensively advertised in the States and the result is that the really friendly spirit of the nation towards us and its desire to maintain Hawaii as a commercial appendage has not failed to make itself known.

MR. THEO. H. DAVIES had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday and presented a memorial from a committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company on the subject of Chinese Immigration. The memorial urged especially two points, viz.: that the Chinese laborers who come here should enter into contracts before going on board ship, and that they should be bound to return to China on the expiry of their contracts unless they ship again. The pending negotiations with the Chinese Government were explained to Mr. Davies by His Excellency, also the character of the permissions to bring coolies here which have been given to certain steamship lines. On enquiry from Mr. Davies, we learn that he deprecates the line taken by the Government in their propositions for a convention, are exactly those which should meet the case. He also stated that arrangements to despatch laborers under contract from the port of Hongkong to Honolulu could not be made except under a convention with the British Government, which, we learn, the ground taken by the Colonial authorities at Hongkong. Evidently unless we are willing to accept of voluntary Chinese immigration with all its attendant evils, there is some uphill work before us, as both the Chinese and the English Governments have a fine faculty for making difficulties.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Tax Assessor of Honolulu, we have been furnished with a statement showing the effect of the new law in regard to personal property in this district. He has also kindly placed at our disposal other figures in connection with the assessment which will not doubt be of interest to the taxpayer.

Selecting twenty-three names from the several thousand taxpayers, we find that in the year 1882 they paid taxes on five million dollars personal property whilst for the present year they pay on \$1,000,000 only, or a difference of \$4,000,000. The revenue of the country. One firm that returned \$818,000 personal property last year now only \$75,000 assessable, and again another individual who in 1882 made a return of \$250,000, is this year liable only for the tax on \$16,000. The total assessment of two hundred people in 1882 who were possessed of a taxable amount of personal property, amounted to \$7,091,450. This year the returns show \$2,000,000 only. The falling off will no doubt be fully made up by the returns from the plantations which will be assessed irrespective of their debts.

The assessment of real estate has been raised \$1,477,660, being \$5,122,750 in 1882, and \$6,600,410 for the current year. The apparently large increase is not so much due to the increased value of property, as to the properties assessed, that is to say, that there is no record of taxes having been hitherto paid on much valuable property.

Next in order come the carriages, which are subject to a special tax of \$5 each. The record for 1882 shows that taxes were paid on 603 vehicles, amounting to \$3,015. The Assessor has this year found owners for 731 carriages, which will bring in a revenue of \$3,655, an increase of \$640.

The poll tax, which in 1882 amounted to \$4,544, has now increased to \$6,782. Of these, many are transient and migratory Chinese, about whose movements little is known between the time of assessment and collection. This possible evasion of the law is, however, in a measure somewhat compensated for, by Chinamen who are desirous of leaving the country, but find on so doing that a tax receipt is a *sine qua non*. This brings many new faces to light who have not hitherto interviewed the Assessor.

After the kino, or poll tax, comes the dog tax. Notwithstanding the number of cures that have been dispatched, the Assessor finds that one thousand and seventy-six specimens of the canine race exist in this district. In our opinion the dogs have been under estimated in numbers if not in value, viz: \$1 per head.

The road tax shows an increase of \$3,784.

In 1882 there were 375 carts or drays assessed, and for the present year there are 382 which adds to the revenue the sum of \$214.

School tax has increased in a similar degree to the poll and road taxes, showing \$13,156 against \$9,656 for 1882.

There being no specific taxes on horses this year, the Government will suffer a considerable loss. In former years the tax was 75 cents per head, but now being only assessed as personal property, that is, 1/4 of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, the majority of them come under the exemption clause. The income from horses in 1882 was \$1,906.30. As a set-off against this, there is the new tax on insurance premiums, which at 1 per cent. shows the respectable sum of \$1,937.26.

The total amount of taxes as assessed for the current year, amount to \$131,505.79, whereas for 1882 they amounted to \$135,126.69, a decrease of \$3,620.90.

Before commenting on the new law it will be necessary to have access to the returns from the whole Kingdom. It is our humble opinion that the total assessments will show a large increase over 1882, and

though the new law has not worked to the satisfaction of everyone, it will on the whole, be attended with good results. We propose to again refer to the subject of taxation at an early date.

It is expected that the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer City of Peking will arrive here in four or five days from now with the first instalment of Chinese immigrants brought over under the permission recently granted to that company by the Government. The recent news, however, from Canton, is apt to raise a doubt whether the peaceful operations of emigration may not have been interfered with, before the City of Peking was ready to leave Hongkong, by the alarming condition of things prevailing in, what has with truth been called, "the most turbulent city of the East." For anything that is yet apparent, actual hostilities may have been forced upon one or more of the foreign governments, the lives and property of whose subjects were threatened by the enraged populace of Canton. There can be no doubt that an important section of the ruling class among the Chinese have been growing more and more confident of late about the strength of the Empire. A certain prestige of success has gathered about China during the past ten years. Her arms have been eminently successful in central Asia; even in her troubles with Russia she came off by no means second best. She has acquired a respectable navy and made a bold start for herself in foreign commerce. It is not the Chinese of twenty years ago with which any country which comes to blows with her will have to deal. She may find herself in a conflict quite as helpless as ever in a contest with any European power, but in the meantime she does not think so, and in the spirit of confidence which the progress and successes of late years have inspired may be rash enough to precipitate a war. Such an event would hardly fail to interfere for the time being with those supplies of Chinese labor which our planters are looking for, and which would no doubt, as usual, be drawn from the country around Canton.

On Thursday last Mr. Justice Austin delivered his opinion in the case of L. W. vs. C. T. Gulick, Minister of Interior, arising out of damages sustained by the plaintiff in the fire that occurred on King street, and by which Mr. Way's place of business and a considerable amount of building material were destroyed. The full text of the opinion will be found in another column, and it is so clear, and supported by so many authorities, that it will no doubt deter other people from following the example of Mr. Way. It is to be taken for granted, that before bringing his action he consulted counsel, who in the face of numerous authorities showing the Minister of the Interior to be blameless for the damage, only succeeded in putting his client to considerable expense, and uselessly occupying much valuable time of the Court. It may not be generally known, but nevertheless it is a fact, that in the first instance this action was brought against the Government without first obtaining consent of the Privy Council as required by Section 829 of the Civil Code. Finding that an error had been made in the course of procedure it was rectified by formally asking for the necessary permission, but what was in reality, asking for permission to continue a case that had already been commenced. This no doubt gave rise to the Government's impression that the Government had refused the plaintiff the privilege of suing the Government, an impression that originated through an erroneous statement in the columns of a contemporary. As wisely remarked by Mr. Justice Austin, "the Government in the exercise of a wise and liberal discretion ought always to grant a right of action to any resident of the country feeling himself aggrieved." The argument on the deannuor afforded the learned counsel for the plaintiff an opportunity to give vent to his feelings, as to what the Government ought to do or what they ought not to do. It might be considered a fine specimen of oratory, but it was certainly not a sound exposition of the law. The foreign authorities cited by the learned counsel for the defendant are universally supported by the opinion of the learned judge. A careful reading of this important judgment, which by the way, is without precedent in the Hawaiian Courts, ought, and no doubt will, deter other people from bringing similar actions against the Minister of the Interior. The whole savors more of an action brought to create a want of confidence in the ministry, and if such were really the case, it has signally failed.

ALTHOUGH the cry from the Australian Colonies for leave to annex New Guinea and the Pacific Islands did not originate in the fear that the French Government were about to flood the New Hebrides and other islands with their convicts, it seems certain that this has been the chief reason why the Annexation Scheme so quickly became popular. It is the fear that other countries would take possession of them that has made the Colonies urge their own Government so strongly to be first in the field. A certain evil seemed to be imminent and this appeared to them to be the only way out of it. They gave very little heed to any suggestions of difficulties that might stand in the way. At the conference which is to be held this month they will, however, find it necessary to devote their attention chiefly to the difficulties of their joint project and leave declamation, hitherto their chief mode of utterance, alone for a while.

The Earl of Derby's reply to the memorandum of his agents General is thus described in the telegrams that announced it: "The Earl of Derby claims that the commercial and other interests of other countries, particularly France and Germany, constitute a serious impediment to the establishment by Great Britain of complete jurisdiction over the Western Islands. His Lordship points out that there is no evidence that the colonies, in asking for the annexation of all the groups lying between New Guinea and Fiji, and including the New Hebrides, have sufficiently considered the tremendous responsibility attaching to the annexation of so many islands, inhabited by savages, and situated at so great a distance from Australia and New Zealand."

This dispatch has been strongly protested against but the practical necessity of the case, a thing which there is no evading, is to answer it. Even among the colonists themselves, now that the first burst of enthusiasm is past, criticism is arising which has developed considerable incredulity as to the benefits to accrue from wholesale annexation. One who is represented as an old and experienced colonist writes thus to an influential Australian journal, speaking of the New Hebrides: "It is quite unintelligible to me why the voices of Australia should be raised for the annexation of these islands. What interests have the colonists there? They have no traders, and but very little bought land. I doubt that one-half of the people who cry out for annexation know whether the islands referred to are situated at the north of Scotland or in the Pacific Ocean. Having visited the islands, I may say that they are very productive, but unhealthy, and death hangs over the head of the colonist who attempts to settle there in the shape of deadly fever that prostrates all who stay there. Twelve years ago the land around the Sandwich Harbour was settled on; now only one remains, the rest have succumbed to the unwholesome atmosphere." A leader of such ideas as these exists in each of the colonies and will no doubt become more influential as time goes on.

Whether we consider the difficulties commented on by Lord Derby or those which the practical experience of attempted colonization in the New Hebrides and elsewhere, it is evident that the solution of the question which is foreshadowed in the Protest of the Hawaiian Government, is at once the most practicable and the most likely to allay international jealousies.

The Maui Base-ball team have been defeated, but seem to take it in good part. The community is all the same indebted to them for coming down. Though they have not given our base-ball men a good beating and thus taught them something, they have still done good service. The fact that they meant to come has inspired a number of our young men to take exercise in the way of practice, and their being here has afforded an unwanted amusement to those who delight in outdoor games. We wish them a pleasant passage back to their homes and bid them a hearty ALOHA.

The actual solid value to young people of outdoor sports is too much undervalued here as elsewhere. This is part, we may suppose of the supineness and general inactivity to exertion which characterizes all people who live any time in this monotonous and enervating climate. Anything which disturbs this inactivity is of value. Anything that brings the mothers and sisters of our youth to be present at a match game played out of doors, is a good thing. When no such special incentive and encouragement is given, base-ball and all other outdoor games, evidently languish.

It is a good thing therefore to have our young men roused into activity by the prospect of a match with the Honolulu base-ball club. It is for this benefit that we are ready to thank them in the name of the community in general for coming down and are anxious to see a Honolulu team play a return match at Spreckelsville.

Honolulu has an association devoted to the encouragement of all athletic sports. To that association those who love outdoor games are indebted for the fencing of the Makiki reserve, the clearing of the ground, the laying on of water, and a certain provision of seats, etc. Some of our base-ball players are members of that association; many of them are not. We hope when the time comes, as it will about Christmas tide when they are invited to support the Honolulu Athletic Association by bringing all their relatives and friends to the contemplated entertainment, that they will remember to what extent they are indebted to that Institution and will act accordingly. One of the best things they can do is to join that Association at once, and bring in their friends with them. They will find it of great advantage to be members during the winter months, when the days are short and the weather, not always tempting for outdoor sports, besides in addition to its patronage of outdoor sports, the Association has built a gymnasium where healthy exercise and good amusement can be had together. The Association is a well-managed one and entitled to public support on that account as well as because of the good it is capable of doing. Its Secretary is not of much account and the wonder is how he came to be foisted into such a position. Some of the Directors are very little better. But then it has got a splendid President and a few working Directors who keep things moving in a lively way and who will be delighted to see plenty of new blood imported into the Association before the Annual meeting in February, out of whom they may select some efficient colleagues.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The latest excitement in New York City appears to have been caused by a reduction in the price of daily newspapers. It was inaugurated by the managers of the *World* who reduced the rates to two cents per copy. The *Times* and *Tribune* quickly followed suit and a day or two later the *Herald* quietly announced the cost of each paper would be but two cents. With a circulation of 120,000 per day which that paper is reported to have, the difference in the amount of receipts would be \$1,200 per day. Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* gives a vivid representation of a procession of newsdealers in New York City, who feel aggrieved with consequent reduction in their profits. In referring to the "newspaper war," Frank Leslie says that "the indignation of the newsdealers was chiefly directed against the *Herald*, which, on reducing its price to two cents, cut down the profit of the newsdealers to one-third of a cent on each copy when they make their purchases at the office, and even less when they obtain their papers through a news company. The newsmen quickly resolved not to submit to these terms, and they set about organizing their forces in different quarters of New York and the surrounding cities, forming themselves into associations which pledged their members not to sell the *Herald* on the stand for less than three cents a copy, or deliver it at the door for less than twenty cents a week."

The Boston *Daily Globe*, referring to the desperate struggle in which the Republican party finds itself during the present gubernatorial campaign, comments in this wise upon the rather moral spectacle of that body playing the political mendicant in Massachusetts: "For once haughty and invincible political organization, the Republican party of Massachusetts presents a pitiable sight. Where it once commanded it now begs. It does not announce a policy on any public question lest it offend somebody. Votes at any cost of money or principle is its appeal. It cries aloud in agony and fear to Democrats and Republicans, to liquor dealers and prohibitionists, to machine politicians and independents to come and help it—do what? To overcome a single man? How weak that party must be, or how strong must be that man. Do we overlook the picture? Suppose they con-

glomerate to succeed, what then? The party machine would appropriate the spoils, while its allies would have to be content with the glory of beating the only man since John A. Andrew who, as Governor of Massachusetts, has exerted any force upon public affairs, smote abuses hip and thigh, and opened the way for a reform of vicious and feeble administration in all governmental departments. But we may spare our prophecies. It will not succeed. The broadsword wielded with force rather than grace is wanted in our public affairs. And Governor Butler is the sort of workman the "plain people" like." This is a connecting link with the "parallel lines" published in these columns on Saturday last.

After the publication of the Session Law of 1882, the pamphlet, as issued by the Government and circulated amongst the community, was briefly reviewed in the columns of the P. C. Advertiser. In referring to the law which relates to the erection of fire-proof, or stone and brick buildings, within certain limits, it was pointed out at the time that there was either a misprint or a misconstruction of the law from what was originally drafted. The word "eastward" appears in the place of the word "westward" with regard to buildings to be erected on Nuuanu street, between the wharf and King street, and the consequence is that the spirit of the law is evaded and a new wooden building is going up on the makai side of Messrs. Chulan & Co's store on Nuuanu street. Other wooden structures are also being erected within the proscribed limits, but apparently there is no action taken by the neighbors in seeing the law carried out strictly.

A great International Horticultural Exhibition is to be held in London next year in the buildings and grounds in which the Fisheries Exhibition has been held. An eminent naturalist writing to a gentleman formerly resident in this city, urges that this country should participate in this exhibition. It would be a good thing if those gentlemen who take sufficient interest in the matter, would meet together and form a committee to promote the representation of Hawaii in this exhibition. If asked, the Government might be expected to give some help in the matter, in view of what they have done in the cases of the Fisheries and Boston Exhibitions. We are permitted to give the following extract from the letter above referred to:

"I hope the inhabitants of Hawaii will exhibit seeds, botanical products, flowers, fruits, (which preserve very well in brine or Golly's solution) seaweeds, dried flowering plants, etc., in the Horticultural Exhibition for next year. I am sure they will be highly appreciated and fill a gap which other Polynesians may leave vacant. I have heard that the flora is respectable and interesting in these islands. In drying flowering plants, preserve the flower, leaves, seeds, root. They should be mounted on paper after being dried, and in the case of trees, with a thin veneer-like slice of the wood and bark. The paper should be daisy sized and they should be glued on and polished with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate in spirit after being dried, before mounting. If your people take any interest in preparing for such an exhibition they should apply early for space in the Horticultural show and be prepared to show specimens of their sugars and vegetable exports of all kinds. I will get you a good number of seeds, which you may send me by mail, or I can from my own Museum of the shells of Molluscs destructive to vegetation from all parts of the world with locusts and other insects which prey on plants."

We are requested to state that a sailor who gave his name as James Barrow, saying that he was born in New York, his father's name being Stephen Barrow, died in the Civil Hospital at Antwerp, on the 20th of June last. Barrow joined the ship *Sappho*, Captain Hugh McPhee, at Charleston, on 28th March, and appears to have been taken ill immediately after landing at Antwerp. A medal of the Nelson Society of Liverpool No. 24335 was among his effects and has been sent by the Hawaiian Consul-General at Brussels to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as a souvenir for the unfortunate man's family.

In view of the recent fires that have taken place in this town, and the universal complaint that arises for want of water, or rather pressure of water, during the night and early morn, we suggest that something be done by which the full pressure from the reservoir can be turned on simultaneously with the fire alarm, or sooner if necessary. The Boston *Manufacturers' Gazette* describes a new invention styled "Telephone Fire Alarm" as follows: "With telephones multiplying on every hand, so that these instruments are no longer a novelty, even in the smallest and most obscure towns, there has recently arisen a new method of utilizing them, which promises much of benefit to the security of the property. We refer to the experiment already successfully performed by which use is made of the telephone exchange as a headquarters for sounding an alarm of fire when notified by a person connected with it. Messrs. J. H. Bunnell & Co., electricians of New York, have recently placed an apparatus of this kind made for them by Mr. George M. Stevens of 30 Sudbury street, Boston. It is located in the city of Scotland, Pa. and consists of a steam whistle on the Oxford Road Works connected by electricity with the headquarters of the North Pennsylvania Telephone Company, distant about one-fourth of a mile, by which an alarm signal is blown whenever a fire is reported in any of the districts into which the place is divided. It is also sounded at 7 A. M. 12 M. and 6 P. M. to give time, and it is of sufficient force to be heard at a distance of five miles. By means of an arrangement of this kind any person connected with the central telephone office is able to have the fire department of the city or town in which he lives, notified of the existence of a fire in his establishment or vicinity without a moment's delay thereby securing most of the benefit of an elaborate city fire alarm system with but a very small part of the expense. To Mr. R. O'Brien, president of the North Pennsylvania Telephone Company, is due the credit of the first practical inauguration of this plan. Its advantages, considering the moderate expense necessary to introduce it, will at once be apparent to any one."

Killed by Tobacco.
William P. J. Morris, 15 years old, died at his home at Brooklyn 23d September, of a diminution of the action of the heart accompanied with a suspension of brain action. The cause was narcotic poisoning from the use of tobacco. He was very ambitious and had set out to become a lawyer. He never used tobacco until he left school about nine months ago and entered a law office. He then began to smoke cigarettes excessively and also chewed tobacco. It is said that he usually carried a small quid of tobacco in his mouth, and even sometimes slept with one there.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

The following information in regard to the renewed contract between the Colonies and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the actual net cost to the Post Office Department of New Zealand, of the service last are taken by the kind permission of the Hon. Postmaster-General from the departmental report presented to the New Zealand Parliament:

MAIL STEAM SERVICES.

The negotiations for the continuance of the San Francisco service have resulted in New South Wales and New Zealand jointly agreeing to renew the contract at a reduced cost, for a period of two years from November next, but with the proviso that, unless a contribution in aid of the line is received from the United States, the renewed service shall only be continued for twelve months. The negotiations were only concluded in May last. The renewed terms are those proposed to the Government of New South Wales, and are set forth in the following resolutions submitted to and approved by the Parliament of New South Wales:—

"That, subject to the Imperial Government agreeing to continue to convey the mails to San Francisco as heretofore, the contract between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Company be extended for a period not exceeding two years from the expiry of the present contract in November next, at an annual subsidy not exceeding \$500,000, of which the portion falling upon this colony shall not exceed \$18,750, and subject to the following conditions, namely: That it shall be optional for this colony to withdraw from such extended contract at the end of twelve months, on giving three months' previous notice, in the event of the Pacific Mail Company not having obtained from the United States Government, or from other sources, a contribution equal to one-third of the total annual subsidy for such extended contract, and in diminution of the subsidy. That the service shall be performed with a flag-boat of the present contract-time of at least twenty-four hours on each voyage to and from Sydney and San Francisco during the first year, and during the second year at least forty-eight hours, subject to the same terms, conditions, premiums, and penalties as heretofore; with this exception, that the Company be relieved from keeping a fourth steamer, but that such shall not absolve them from the penalties of any failure."

"These terms having been accepted by the contractors, the amended form of contract will be executed without delay. The subsidy paid the Pacific Mail Company under an existing contract \$72,600 per annum; and the agreement that the renewed service shall be performed with three instead of four boats, is the probable explanation of the contractors consenting to renew the service at \$50,000 a year, or \$22,500 less than what is now paid by the colonies. Of the present subsidy, New South Wales pays \$40,000, and New Zealand \$12,500; but under the new agreement, New Zealand will pay \$31,250, and New South Wales only \$18,750, or \$2,250 less than what is paid at present; the Government of that colony urging that the service was of no value as a mail-line, and that, even for commercial purposes it was not worth more than \$18,750 a year. As it was impossible to obtain a larger contribution from New South Wales; and, as this colony's share of the proposed cost was within the limit fixed by Parliament, it was deemed advisable to secure the continued co-operation of New South Wales, even on these inequitable terms."

"The consent of the contractors to reduce the time by twenty-four hours the first year and two days the second year is a highly important concession. Fast mail-trains, to perform the journey between San Francisco and New York in five days, will within the next few months be running with the improved class of steamers that are from time to time placed in the Atlantic trade, it is not much to predict that within eighteen months or two years, the time between Auckland and London will be reduced to thirty-two or thirty-three days. The condition that the renewed service shall not extend beyond twelve months, unless the United States contribute, indicates to the people of that country that the colonies are no longer inclined to maintain the service unless assisted by the States. Mr. Creighton, who has made a special visit to Washington and New York in connection with the service, and other matters affecting the colony, has reported that there is reason to hope that the next Congress, which meets in December, will, in some form or other, recognize the service."

"The performance of the San Francisco service has been characterized by more than usual punctuality, and on no occasion during the year has the delivery of mails exceeded the specified time. The average delivery was shorter than in any former year. "RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICES FOR THE YEAR 1882."

Subsidy to Pacific Mail Company, \$32,500 0s 0d
Bounty Paid Contractors, 4,164 10s 0d
Interprovincial Services, Mail Agents, etc., 6,790 0s 0d
Total, 43,454 10s 0d

Postages from London Post Office, \$14,373 10s 3d
Postages collected in the colony, 19,046 10s 3d
Receipts from non-contracting colonies, 2,777 16s 0d
Contributions from United States Government, 9,080 4s 6d
Total, 43,678 4s 3d
Net cost to the colony, \$4,116 5s 9d = \$20,880.
The estimated net cost for the service for 1881 was \$3,358 7s 8d."

Noticed by Tobacco.
William P. J. Morris, 15 years old, died at his home at Brooklyn 23d September, of a diminution of the action of the heart accompanied with a suspension of brain action. The cause was narcotic poisoning from the use of tobacco. He was very ambitious and had set out to become a lawyer. He never used tobacco until he left school about nine months ago and entered a law office. He then began to smoke cigarettes excessively and also chewed tobacco. It is said that he usually carried a small quid of tobacco in his mouth, and even sometimes slept with one there.

NOTICE.

G. COPENHAGEN BEGS TO NOTIFY THAT HE will quit his interest in the Grocery and Variety Business at 67 Munnings street to E. KOV, on October 31st. All accounts to that date, owing to the undersigned, must be paid by November 10th, and all accounts against him must be presented before that date. Thanking my many friends and the public in general for their patronage in the past.
G. COPENHAGEN.
Honolulu, November 3, 1883.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

District of Koolapoko, Oahu, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL TAXPAYERS in the above District that the Tax Collector will be at the different places as follows: Kaneohe and Heala, at the Court-house at Kaneohe on Wednesday and Friday, November 7th and 9th, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; E. M. W. Mamo, at the residence of Hon. J. A. A. C. on Monday and Wednesday, November 12th and 14th, and on Tuesday, December 4th, at the residence of Mr. A. M. at Kaneohe, on Thursday and Friday, November 22nd and 24th, and on Friday, December 7th; after which time he will be at the Court-house at Kaneohe. All persons liable to taxation are hereby requested to pay their taxes on or before December 12th, or they will be prosecuted according to law.
Tax Collector for the District of Koolapoko,
October 27, 1883.

New Advertisements.

HIS MAJESTY'S



BIRTHDAY

NOVEMBER 16TH, 1883.

Regatta Programme.

Commencing at 9:30 A. M. Sharp.

1. Yacht Race.

First Class.

Course—From Can Buoy passing out the channel, keeping between the buoys to leeward of Spar and Bell Buoy, leaving Bell Buoy to leeward; thence to a flag-boat off Waikiki, rounding same from leeward; thence to a flag-boat off the quarantine grounds, rounding same from leeward; thence to Bell Buoy, turning to windward, and passing Spar Buoy to leeward, keeping between the buoys in the channel, back to Judges' boat.

2. Six-Oared Gigs.

For Amateurs.

Course—From Can Buoy out the channel to and turning the Spar Buoy, keeping it on the port side, back to place of starting.

3. Two-Oared Boats.

Course—From Can Buoy to and around a buoy anchored off the Marine Railway, and back to starting point.

4. Four-Oared Gigs.

Kauaiu Pursue.

Course—Same as No. 2 race.

5. Six-Paddle Canoe Race.

Course—Same as No. 3 race.

6. Six-Oared Whaleboat Race.

Course—Same as No. 2 race.

7. Chinese Boat Race.

Course—Same as No. 2 race.

8. Swimming Race.

Free to all.

9. Yacht Race.

Second Class.

Course—From Can Buoy out the channel, in passing Spar Buoy, leaving it on the starboard side; thence to a buoy off the quarantine grounds, tacking around the same, and return to starting point; in passing Spar Buoy, leave it on the port side.

10. Single Scull Race.

Course—Same as No. 3 race.

11. Catamaran Race.

Course same as No. 9 Race.

12. Six-oared Gig Race.

For Professionals.

Course—From Can Buoy out the channel, leaving Spar Buoy on port side, thence to and around the Bell Buoy, keeping it on the port side in rounding, and back to swimming point keeping Spar Buoy on starboard side.

13. Diving Contest.

Free to all.

14. Sailing Canoe Race.

Course same as No. 3 Race.

15. Five-oared Whaleboat Race.

Course same as No. 2 race.

16. Tub Race.

Free to all.

17. Tug-o-war.

Swimming—Free to all.

18. Barge Race.

Kalaka Pursue.

19. Grand Promenade.

Course same as No. 12.

New Advertisements.

November Blackboard.

J. E. WISEMAN, HOUSE BROKER

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 27 Merchant Street, HONOLULU, H. I.

Houses to Rent.

A cottage on King street, adjoining Reformatory School, above Liliu street, furnished; contains 4 rooms; rental, \$20 per month.
A charming villa on the beach, Waikiki, neatly furnished, stable, use of telephone, lovely grounds, and everything convenient; artesian well water, etc.; suitable for two gentlemen or a family and children.
Cottage to rent at \$15 per month, on Fort street, near Reformatory; contains 3 rooms and cook-house; also furniture to sell through out at reasonable price.
House of 2 rooms, 2-story frame, on Liliu street, near Reformatory; contains 2 rooms; adjoining residence of J. H. Black.
On Liliu street, near King, a 5-room cottage, stable, paddock, the garden, oil, deep lot, with all conveniences; rent \$20 per month.
On Kuma street, 3 cottages on deep lot; tenant will be able to let 2 cottages to advantage; will replace the premises; \$40 per month, with water.
Corner of King and Richard streets; part of a house to rent